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Three months, do. do.	20
Six months, do. do.	30
One year, do. do.	50
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A. J. MORSE Proprietor.	

THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, &c.

VOLUME 6.

CYNTHIANA, KY., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1856.

NUMBER 33.

Miscellaneous.

From the Boston American Patriot.
HENRY ST. JOHN
—OR THE—
TRUE AMERICAN.
A SKETCH OF THE LOUISVILLE MASSACRE.
BY J. G. BELDEN.
CHAPTER I.
THE MERCHANT AND CLERK.

HENRY ST. JOHN, at the opening of our story, was employed as a leading clerk in a magnificent dry-goods establishment in the city of Louisville. The peculiar circumstances of his situation rendered it impolite in him to express his opinion upon the all absorbing question of politics. But nevertheless, his sympathies were earnestly enlisted in the cause of liberty, and the maintenance of the principles advocated by Washington, in the days of '76; and by Houston, Broome, Whiting, Ely, Brooks, and many others, preparatory to the revolution of '56 which is rapidly approaching.

Henry St. John was a person, which, if once seen, is not easily forgotten. His complexion was rather dark than otherwise, his hair and eyes were of jetty blackness, and his whole countenance bespoke good nature and intelligence.

On the 5th day of July, 1855. Henry St. John was in the counting room of his employer—a look of anxiety rested upon his brow as he sat awaiting the entrance of some one, which his easy glance at the door from time to time, showed he was expecting.

In a short time a gentleman entered and seating himself by the side of Henry, addressed him as follows:

"Henry, I have been informed, from a reliable source, that you allowed your passion to get the better of your discretion, and indulge in a street brawl, which cannot but bring disgrace to yourself, and discredit to my establishment, if I allow it to pass unheeded."

This was spoken in a high degree of excitement that did not tend to decrease the irritated feelings of the clerk.

"Sir, you do me wrong," replied Henry, in a firm tone of voice, "I was quietly walking with your daughter; I did not resent the insult until it was repeated; it was more than human forbearance could endure; they had insulted your daughter, as well as myself, and the man would be a paltron, a coward, a despicable being, indeed, to allow the outrage to pass unnoticed."

"Your conduct as a clerk of mine is inexcusable. It will cost me a quarter of my custom if I retain you in my service; there is a general ill feeling prevalent among the foreign portion of our customers, many of whom I encountered on my way here this morning."

"Mr. Wilton, as much as I respect you as a gentleman, a benefactor, a kind friend, and the father of one whom I love better than life itself, I consider it my duty to speak plainly, and unservingly. In regard to my inexcusable conduct, as you see fit to term it, I have nothing to say, but relating to your retaining me in your service, in the first place, if I am to sacrifice my honor, submit to insults without number, be trodden upon, and scoffed, and jeered at in the streets of my native city by imported criminals, outlaws and malefactors, as the price of my retention, then I will go, I hold that man has higher nobler duty than enslaving himself to the earthly god, money. I claim as my birthright, the freedom of speech, freedom of thought, and the right of self protection."

In delivering these words, his fine countenance assumed an expression of enthusiastic delight which speedily gave way to that of solemnity as he continued:

"My country, O, my country! my heart bleeds for thee and thine. Thy foundation that was laid by the wisdom of a Washington, a Jefferson, a Hancock and an Adams, and cemented with the blood of a Warren and others, I fear is fast decaying and crumbling away under the rapid strokes of Papal and Jesuitical policy."

"Mr. Wilton," he suddenly exclaimed, "excuse this expression of my feelings, for I cannot suppress them."

"Henry, I am surprised at such language, and more so, from one I supposed endowed with a spirit of forgiveness, and who viewed the worshippers of every creed with due respect, and was at war with none."

"Mr. Wilton, you misunderstand me; I am not against the Roman Catholic religion, as such, but its supreme power over the laws of our country which is often boasted of by the minions of a papal tyrant."

"I suppose you will allow that the so called Know Nothings has established, as part of its creed, eternal warfare, or rather enmity to Romanism."

"It has, or it has not. It has if Romanism is allowed to wield the sceptre of temporality, and strikes at the very heart of our institutions and aims a death blow at our liberties by suppression of speech, thought and action. It has not if Romanism quietly conforms to our laws and remains contended with the privilege of worshipping God as one directs."

CHAPTER II.

THE LOVERS.

yesterday; we will let the subject rest for a day or two, and now to business."

CHAPTER II.

Fanny Wilton was the only child of the wealthy merchant mentioned in the preceding chapter. Reared as she was in the lap of affluence and surrounded by all the elegance that boundless wealth could command, it would naturally occur to the imagination of the reader that her disposition and habits were not congenial with those who were her inferiors in point of wealth and elegance. On the contrary, her greatest happiness consisted in administering to the wants of the poor and needy, watching by the bedside of the sick and suffering, soothing the feverish brow of the invalid and contributing to their pleasure by her angelic presence.

Fanny was a lovely being, such as we delight in worshiping. Her form was one of nature's choicest mould. Her eyes were black as the raven tresses which hung in glossy ringlets over her neck and shoulders. Her every motion was graceful and swan-like; not that of studied grace, but that of elegant ease, blended with an expression of mind and manners. To cut short the description, imagine the beauty of a Venus, and the charms of Grace, and you have no unapt embodiment of our heroine.

It was evening of the day succeeding the one that found Mr. Wilton and Henry engaged in conversation, the tenor of which the reader is already acquainted with, that we find Fanny seated at the piano, trumming the keys with the careless touch of her delicate finger, and occasionally casting a hasty glance at the half open door. As time wore on her restlessness increased and she commenced walking the floor with an impatient step. Suddenly she stops and leaning her head forward and listening a moment, exclaims, "He is come!"

In a moment our hero entered the room and imprinted a kiss upon the lips of the fair girl, who gently chides him for being so late.

"Dearest Fanny," he exclaimed, "business first, then pleasure."

"Yes, Henry I am aware of your endeavors to accumulate a sufficient sum to meet our expenses when you and I are one, although I have repeatedly promised to bring with me, at my marriage, a sufficient sum to support us in the most sumptuous style."

"Fanny, as I have said before, I am determined to secure an honest and independent situation, one that will afford a competence suitable for our every want; till that be accomplished, I trust you will remain steadfast and true to the love I bear you."

"Henry, what means such language? 'steadfast and true,' did I hear aright, or is it only a vision of an over-heated imagination? You speak of an independent situation; are you not my father's clerk, and has he not said that you may at some future day become a partner of the firm?"

"He has, indeed, but these hopes are dashed to the ground. It was but yesterday that I was called to an account for protecting you from the insults of a set of foreign vagabonds; and not satisfied with my explanation, he insisted upon my publishing a card in the city Journals, craving the pardon of those ruffians, or seek employment elsewhere.—The last expedient I immediately determined upon, and informed him accordingly. At this he flew into an ungovernable passion and called me ungrateful; I bore all this without a murmur; but when he told me I was to see you no more without incurring his displeasure, it seemed as though my heart would break."

"I will seek him this instant, and implore your forgiveness, he cannot lend a silent ear to a daughter's entreaty."

"Fanny, I appreciate your generous offer, but it will avail nothing; it will only widen the breach; as it is, I can continue my visit."

"How so, villain?" asked the enraged father, as he bolted unceremoniously into the room, "how so, after I strictly forbade you into my house?"

"Father, dear father, remember that Henry is my affianced husband."

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CHAPTER III.

GATHERING OF THE NATIVES.

The crowded streets of the thriving

city of Louisville, on the night of the 10th of July, presented an unusually gay and lively appearance. Everybody seemed astir, and the throngs of lads and lasses, as they sped merrily over the pavements, lent an air of cheerfulness to the scene that was pleasing, and even fascinating. Why this commotion? Let us follow and see if we can gain an inkling of what is going on. You accost the first person, and are informed that "Sam is to be seen and heard up town to-night."

Again we ask where are the ladies going; and the reply is "to hear and see Sam."

Well, suppose we go too, and see this hitherto mystical individual. Here we are inside the Hall, which is almost as capacious as the renowned Tammany of New York. Already it is filled with "fair women and brave men," and the cry is, "still they come!"

It is mere fancy, or idle curiosity, that attracts this vast concourse of people, or is it the settled conviction of principle which had taken root in the hearts of all true Americans and aroised their sleeping energies to a lively activity.

The hall is filled to overflowing, and hundreds are unable to gain admittance, but still lingering near in the hope that there will be an opening by-and-by.—Another half hour, and the meeting will be called to order. In the meantime let us enter into the spirit of the scene around us. Directly in front of us are three young men engaged in a spirited debate.

"I tell you, Bill Gentry," says one, "there is no use in crying up about the innocence, it's all moonshine."

"I repeat again, Sam, nothing but proof will convince me of his treachery."

"Proof enough," exclaimed the third person, whom we will call Ned, "hasn't he been seen in conversation with some of the Sag Nichts? isn't that proof sufficient to condemn any man, especially when he belongs to our party?"

"No, Ned, the proof is not sufficient; perhaps we will explain it satisfactorily the next time we meet. At any rate I hope so," said Bill.

"It is evident your sympathies are on the side of the traitor," retorted Sam.

"This is so," chimed in Ned.

"Well, it may be so," said Bill, "but in my opinion, time will prove his innocence."

"Or guilt," exclaimed the others.

"Yes, or guilt," said Bill.

"But, boys, I will stake my life on his firm adherence to our cause, for we have his solemn pledge to remain faithful to us; and the man does not live, that can truthfully term Henry St. John a liar."

"But, Gentry, even you will allow that it looks a little suspicious."

No, I will not admit that:—not a shadow of suspicion shall find a resting place, even in my imagination, detrimental to the name of my dearest friend."

"The only way to arrive at any definite conclusion is to prove him guilty, and I am the lad to help do it."

"Be it so," answered Bill, "convince me of his treachery, and I will sever the bonds of friendship that now exist between us, even if it cost me a life of misery."

"I will allow his friendship is dear to me. I owe him a debt of gratitude which I never can repay. He once saved my life at the risk of his own."

"In what manner? asked, both in a breath."

"Listen and I will tell you. A year ago I was residing in New York City. You may recollect the terrible riot that occurred in Brooklyn between the natives and foreigners. While a procession of York boys were quietly proceeding to the ferry we were attacked by the foreign residents of the streets through which we passed. They rained a perfect shower of missiles from the windows down upon the band below; the air was black with falling stones, and it must have cost much time and labor to have gathered them for use.

Without breaking rank, until one of our number was struck down by a pistol ball, when we rushed for the house and a few of us entered without opposition. We had scarcely ascended the first flight of stairs when a door opened and a half dozen men made their appearance, looking as savage as hyenas. I looked around for those who entered with me; not a friend could I see save one of the boys who worked with me. We were there alone face to face with those stalwart Philistines. But what of that tho'! did we not Sampson slay a thousand just such! So we chose our position, and our foes sprang upon us with the ferocity of tigers, and a howl that made the blood curdle in my veins. My companion now whispered to me, to take care of myself, as he was going to leave for a few minutes. At first I thought he intended to play the coward, but I was soon contrary.

He ran to a window that fronted on the street, as though he intended to give alarm to those outside; this ruse started three of our assailants in pursuit of him, when he threw himself upon the floor,

struck his prostrate form, were precipitated through the window to the pavement below."

In the meantime my opponents, taking advantage of my eagerness to know the result of this scheme, managed pretty much as they pleased, and as the last man disappeared through the window, I was knocked through the panel of a door in a room where thirty or forty men were assembled who commenced a murderous attack upon me. My senses had nearly left me, when the door opened and a single man entered, who seemed to comprehend the exact situation of affairs with one glance of his eagle eye.—As quick as thought he drew a revolver, and with that in one hand and a club in the other he prostrated eight of their number, while the remainder fled, as the surest mode of safety. My deliver took me, faint with the loss of blood, in his arms and carried me into the open air. When I recovered I inquired for my friend; he had gone, but I was told that he was a gallant Kentuckian, then on a visit to Brooklyn. As soon as I was able to be about again, I instituted a search for him, I found him, and returned him my sincere thanks for his timely aid."

TO BE CONTINUED

Report of the Corn-mill contest at Paris Ky.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee of judges, members of the Bourbon County Agricultural Society, to determine (under rules prescribed for their guidance) the relative merits of the Corn and Cob Mill of Messrs. Scott & Hedges, Cincinnati, known as the "Little Giant," and of Messrs. Douglass, Smith & Co. of Zanesville, Ohio, named "Excelsior Young America" (Leavitt's Patent). The trial took place at Paris, Ky., on the 5th and 6th days of May, 1856.

WILL practice Law regularly in the Harrison County Court, in the room formerly occupied by the County Court, in the Court House, in the town of Paris, Ky., and all other offices, with the same articles which the markets afford, and no pains or expense shall be spared to make guests comfortable and at home.

THE BAR will at all times be supplied with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, &c. Sept. 6, 1855.

THOS. KELLY, JR.

CYNTHIANA NEWS JOB OFFICE

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

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JOB PRINTING.

SUCH AS

Labels, Business Cards

Hand Bills, Circulars, Blanks, Bill Heads,

Labels, Business Cards

Visiting do. Ball Tickets, Party Tickets

Funeral do.

JOHN TODD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

SOUTH-EAST CORNER PIKE AND MADISON STS.,

COVINGTON, KY.

HF. C. paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

A. 1855.

PARIS HOTEL,

PARIS, KENTUCKY.

C. TALBUTT, PROPRIETOR.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

OMNIBUSES to convey Passengers to and from Paris to Covington.

Fresh Fruit in Hermetically Sealed Cans.

Public attention was very generally called to this subject last year by Arthur, Burnham & Co., of Philadelphia, manufacturers of "Arthur's Patent Self-Sealing Cans and Jars," and large numbers of families all over the country were induced to try experiments, not only with Arthur's Cans, but with a variety of other cans offered to their notice. Arthur's Can, which the simplest in construction and the easiest to use, is moreover the only one that we have ever seen with a single exception, that is constructed on right scientific principles. In the exception referred to, the can itself is in all respects less desirable, and few would have any hesitation in choosing between them. Arthur's can is entirely open at the top, with a channel around the mouth, filled with cement. It is sealed by heating the lid and pressing it into this cement, which is done in a moment. The cement is in the channel when the can is sold. The cans sustain no injury in opening, and may be used year after year. They are made of tin, and also of fire-proof earthen ware.

We have thus particularly referred to this can, that our readers may know how to distinguish it from all others. It is, without doubt, the best yet offered to the public, and in an article of this kind only the best should be taken. We have used them ourselves, and know their quality. So have scores of our friends. Mr. Godley, of the Lady's Book, good authority, as every one knows, thus speaks on the subject:

"There were a variety of Self-Sealing Cans offered to the public last year, and there will, in all probability, be a greater number during the coming season. Not one that we have seen bears any comparison, in our estimation with Arthur's; and our advice to all is, to try no other can or jar next year. This one will certainly keep fruit precisely in the condition in which it is sealed up, is simple in construction, and easy of use, and cannot, we believe, be equalled, far less excelled, by any vessel got up for the purpose of keeping fruit in a fresh condition by hermetical sealing."

AMERICAN VICTORY IN HENDERSON.—At the municipal election in the City of Henderson, on the 5th instant, all of the American nominees, from Mayor down to City assessor, were elected by over one hundred majority. This is the home of Hon. Archie Dixon.

The man who is struggling to overcome the corruption of his carnal nature, will appreciate the sentiment of the following simple lines.

Weep not for broad lands lost;
Weep not for fair hopes crossed;
Weep not when limbs wax old;
Weep not when friends grow cold;
Weep not that death must part
Thine and the best loved heart;
Yet weep—weep all thou can—
Weep, weep, because thou art
A sin-defiled man.

"Hans!" said a Dutchman to his urchin, whom he had just been thrashing for swearing at his mother, "vat's dat you're tinkin so wicked about, in de corner?"—"I ain't talk not'n." "You lie, you facebone—you tinks cot-tam—and I'll vif you for dat."

"Bob, that is a fine horse you have there; what is he worth?"
"Three hundred and fifty dollars."
"No, not so much as that!"
"Yes, every cent of it, and another fifty on top of it."

"Are you sure?"
"Yes, I'll swear to it."
"All right."
"What are you so inquisitive for?"
"Merely for assessing purposes; I am the assessor of this ward, and I only want to know what you rated your nag at."

The Washington Union says that many persons who were Know Nothings a year ago have abandoned the order. Generally speaking, they were not only Know Nothings but fellows that hadn't the capacity to know anything.—Lou. Journal.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance of the United States will meet in Lexington on the 4th day of June next. Jno. B. Gough and other celebrated speakers will be in attendance.

There are no solid rocks in the extreme regions, owing to the severe frosts.

Death of Ex-Senator DAWSON.—The Hon. William C. Dawson, for many years a distinguished Senator of the United States from Georgia, died at Greensboro, in that State, on Tuesday, of neuralgia of the heart. Thus, within a brief period, the State of Georgia has lost three of her most eminent statesmen and ex-Senators—Judge Berrien, Gov. Troup, and Mr. Dawson.

The editor of the Peru [Ind.] News having received a marriage notice, accompanied with a wedding cake and a few lines of poetry, the latter to be affixed to the notice, and the former to be disposed of as he might see fit, says: "A lack of space debarred the one, and hunger consumed the other."

The following is the American State ticket of Illinois.

For Governor—Col. W. B. Archer, of Clark county.

For Lieutenant Governor—Hon. M. L. Dunclop, of Cook county.

For Secretary of State—Anthony Thornton, of Elgin county.

For Auditor—Hiram Barber, of Washington county.

For Treasurer—James Miller, of McLean county.

For State Superintendent—Ezra Jencks, of Fayette.

In an affray, lately, Bloomfield, Mo., Dr. Flanagan killed Moses N. Hopper.

The friends of Fillmore, in the old North State, seem to be organizing for the approaching campaign with great spirit and energy. The American party there have just had a State Convention, by which a candidate for Governor was nominated and Presidential Electors appointed. The Convention is said to be one of the largest, if not the largest ever held in the State. And what is still more auspicious, the greatest possible enthusiasm prevailed. The Hon. A. Gilmer, of Guilford county, was nominated as their candidate for Governor—the election coming off in August. Mr. Gilmer is represented as a man of powerful ability, and an effective and eloquent speaker. Success to him and the cause!

[Exchange paper.]

CITY NOMINATIONS.—The American party of the city of Lexington held a meeting on Friday evening last, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Marshal and Deputy Marshal, which are to be voted for the next August election. Mr. FRANCIS H. HESTETTER received the nomination for the office of Marshal, and Mr. CHARLES H. WICKLIFF who now holds the office, was nominated for re-election to the office of Deputy Marshal. Mr. Hestetter is an active, energetic, efficient man, and possesses all the requisites necessary to constitute a first-rate police officer. The nominee for the office of Deputy Marshal has been so long connected with the office that the citizens are perfectly familiar with the manner in which he discharges his duties. [Lex. Ob. & Rep.]

A most distressing accident occurred at Lynchburg Va., on the afternoon of the 30th ult. Two students at the Lynchburg College, named Burk and Burton, respectively thirteen and fourteen years of age went bathing in Blackwater creek, with several other lads. Burton discovering Burks in a drowning condition, went to his rescue and sunk with him. Their bodies were recovered shortly afterwards. Their parents are residents of Lynchburg.

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Four men were buried by the caving in of a coal bank, in Blue Rock, about 12 miles from Zanesville, Ohio, last Friday morning. It was supposed that they were still alive at a late hour on Saturday night, and a great number of people were working hard to dig away the earth, and rescue if possible, the unfortunate from their possible situation. Great excitement prevailed in the neighborhood.

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POLITICS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The friends of Fillmore, in the old North State, seem to be organizing for the approaching campaign with great spirit and energy. The American party there have just had a State Convention, by which a candidate for Governor was nominated and Presidential Electors appointed. The Convention is said to be one of the largest, if not the largest ever held in the State. And what is still more auspicious, the greatest possible enthusiasm prevailed. The Hon. A. Gilmer, of Guilford county, was nominated as their candidate for Governor—the election coming off in August. Mr. Gilmer is represented as a man of powerful ability, and an effective and eloquent speaker. Success to him and the cause!

The Manitowac (Wis.) Tribune says that the air in that region, is darkened with pigeons, resembling swarms of bees, and that "reverberating reports of all kinds of small arms—from the deep-toned musket to the light fowling piece are heard from 'rosy morn to dewy eve,' and the ground, strewn with the dead and the dying, indicates a fall in the meat market."

Mrs. Sarah A. Bullock, of Granville, N. C. has transported the editor of the Clarksville (Va.) Tobacco Plant to the seventh heaven of delight by sending to him a bunch of Asparagus, some of the spires of which measured twelve and a half inches in length, and three and one eighth in circumference!

A work has just been published, which relates to dog-breaking. Our Opinion is, that the best way to break a dog is to prick his neck.

The next State Fair of Missouri will be held at Bonnville on the 1st Monday in October. \$3 500 in premiums have been fixed upon, \$500 of which are in sweepstakes premiums. Fifty dollars are offered for the best essay on Scientific and Practical Agriculture. Prof. G. C. Swallow, State Geologist, was elected to deliver the annual address.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—We are glad to notice that the "London Printing and Publishing Co." have commenced issuing a serial work upon this theme, which bids fair to rival or even surpass, if such a thing be possible, any of their previous illustrated publications. The work will be issued on the 1st and 15th of every month, in parts, at 25 and 50 cents each, and will be illustrated with splendid steel engravings, comprising portraits of celebrated commanders, battle scenes views, maps, &c. The work will be forwarded free by mails for six months, on receipt of \$3 and on the completion of the work, each subscriber the Seige of Sebastopol.

See the advertisement of S. D. Brain, American Agent 55 Dey street, New York in an other column.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills an infallible Remedy for Blotches on the Skin.—Edgar Mortimer, aged 25, of Third Street, Philadelphia, was for five years a severe sufferer with blotches on the skin the whole of his face, neck, arms, and hands being disfigured with them like small pox; he consulted several very clever medical men, who told him it was the predicing symptoms of some disease, which alarmed him exceedingly; however, he took Holloway's pills immediately, and rubbed the Ointment on the parts affected, and in two weeks the whole of the blotches disappeared, and his health was considerably improved. These remedies will cure the most deeply seated old wounds and ulcers, even of twenty years standing.

August Election.

We are authorised to announce A. H. WARD, Esq., as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the 9th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, Bracken, Pendleton and Harrison.

GRANVILLE CASON is the nominee of the American Party, in the Colemansville District, for Circuit Judge in the 9th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, Bracken and Harrison.

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THE NEWS.

CYNTHIANA KY.

THURSDAY, : : : : MAY 22.

A. J. MOREY, Editor

American Nominations!

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.
FOR SHERIFF,
MORTIMER D. MARTIN.
FOR DEPUTY-SHERIFF,
ALONZO JACKSON.
FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK,
DAVID PLINY ROBB.

MASS MELTING.

A meeting of the American party will be held at the Court-House next Monday, [being county Court day] and the meeting will be addressed by several distinguished gentlemen. Come one, come all.

Circuit Court is in session at this place, Judge Duval, Presiding;—We notice several gentlemen from a distance; among them the Hon. Garrett Davis,—also Messrs. Doniphan and Marshall, from Bracken Co.—Messrs. Hanson, Kennedy and Alexander of Paris, Judge Buckner, of Fayette; and B. Porter, Esq. of Covington.

We learn by a Cincinnati paper that, on the second day of June, an anti-American Convention will be held in that city, and that preparations have been made to entertain "the world and the rest of mankind," and none, it continues, "need fear that he will not have shelter and nourishment." Yes, "nourishment" you will get in the shape of rot-gut whisky—a rank poison—to offer which for sale in the State of Kentucky, will subject the vendor to a fine of five hundred dollars. So be careful when you attend this anti-American convention, that those Jesuits who are members of it do not poison you with "rot-gut whisky."

CThanks to Hon. A. K. Marshall for public documents.

The American Organ announces that Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop and other distinguished Whigs, whose names it gives, "are contented with Fillmore and Donelson," and "will take the field under the American banner."

O. K.

Improvement, at this time, seems to be the order of the day—not only in Cynthiana, but in other places. Every reader, who has one ounce of common sense, knows very well, that most all enterprising and thrifty men are in favor of improvement. Among these improvements men, we notice our old friend, G. W. McDonald, of Covington, the wholesale and retail dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. This gentleman tired of his old stand, went for improvement, bought a large and commodious building on the corner of Madison and fifth Sts., which he fitted up in superb style, and where he now holds forth in a manner highly agreeable to his friends and customers. It is thought by those who pretend to know, that McDonald's establishment is superior in finish and fashion to any in the western country. If any doubt, let them call and see for themselves, and to appreciate a matter of this kind, it must necessarily be seen.

The editor of the Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph wants a suitable boy as an apprentice to the printing business—one who knows everything, smokes Spanish cigars, eats oyster suppers, and goes fishing Sundries, not preferred.

COne of the sag-night papers in this district bluffed considerably over a speech which it stated was made by Col. Tom Martin in Lexington last week. This statement, like many others made by that paper, proved to be false, as the speech has not yet been made in Lexington.

We had the pleasure of shaking the hand of our old friend Gen. P. W. Strader the great western Railroad agent. He was taking a trip to Louisville, accompanied by a large number of good looking Railroad men from all quarters. We wish the General and his friends a safe trip.

THE GRASSHOPPERS—WHERE THEY COME FROM.—The Franklin (Tenn.) Review has the following:

Our young friend R. H. Hudgens, who resides upon Big Harpeth, six or seven miles above Franklin, brought into our office on Monday an apple (we didn't know what else to call it) grown upon a hickory tree, in the hollow of which were myriads of small grasshoppers. He was fishing on the river and found the balls or apples growing upon the tree, and on opening one of them, he found it inhabited by thousands upon thousands of these little troublesome creatures.

The Northern Democracy and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

It is continually asserted and boasted by Southern Democrats, that their party, at the North is the only party that stands up for the rights of the South against the hostility and aggressions of the Abolitionists—that is sound and national on the slavery question—that can be depended upon, or should be trusted by Southern men. The endorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska act by Northern Democrats is pointed to, with an air of triumph, as conclusive proof of these assertions. Southern Democrats are induced, merely upon such proof to believe implicitly that the Northern Democrats are the only true and reliable friends of the South.

We propose to show the utter folly and deceptiveness of this proof on which so many, so confidently rely—to show that the support of the Kansas-Nebraska act by the Northern Democracy is but a mask under which they conceal principles and motives, as utterly hostile to the institution of slavery, and to the rights of the South in the common territories of the Union, as the most ultra and avowed free-soilism.

Southern Democrats are induced to believe that the Northern Democracy in their endorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska act, concede to the South the full and undisputed right to transport her slaves into the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and a fair and equal chance to establish slavery in those territories, as a State institution. They tell us that this simple endorsement is a concession of all that the South claims and demands. Let facts show that this is a miserable delusion.

In order to understand the real position of the Northern Democracy on this question; it should be observed that the Kansas-Nebraska act does not contain any recognition of the right of Southern Slave-holders to carry their slaves into the territories, until the squatters choose to legalize slavery. And believing thus, will he undertake to say, that this is giving to the South equal rights and a fair and equal chance with the North in the settlement of the territories.

The next position, taken by the northern Democracy, and which is intended to give effect to the first, is that the first horde of adventurers who may get into the territories have the power to EXCLUDE slavery by law, at once, and before the formation of a State constitution.

By applying these two principles to the Kansas-Nebraska act, northern Democrats believe and argue that they will effectually prevent the establishment of slavery in the territories—this is the expression of the act everywhere given by their leaders, accompanied by the boast that it is the best abolition measure ever passed. When Mr. Cox of this State charged, on the floor of the House, that northern Democrats everywhere, thus argued and boasted before the people, in defending the Kansas-Nebraska act, no northern Democrat dared to contradict him, for they all knew that the charge was true.

What man of any sense or perception does not at once see through the scheme of the northern Democrats. As soon as the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed they proclaimed the doctrine that slavery could not exist in the territories until reorganized by territorial law. This was intended to have, and has had the effect, to prevent Southern emigration to Kansas or Nebraska, for Southerners will not take their slaves there, knowing that their right to hold them, when they got there, was denied by such men as General Cass. These northern Democrats, also, knew full well, that, while they thus kept the South out of the territories, the abolitionist emigration aid societies would, without assistance from them, take care to rush any required number of abolitionists into the territories, to legislate slavery out of them. Having thus made sure that Kansas and Nebraska shall be free States, they then turn round to hump the South, to secure her vote in the next election, by making a great parade of their endorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska act. And southern Democratic leaders insist that all southerners shall take that endorsement, without further investigation or question, as conclusive proof that the northern wing of the Democracy is sound on the subject of southern rights. We have shown that it proves no such thing. We have shown that the northern Democracy are the worst kind of free soilers, and that their endorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska act amounts to just nothing at all, as a concession to the South.

It is the office of the American party at the South to tear the mask from the black visage of northern Democracy, and expose its vile hypocrisy, double dealing and hostility to southern rights. We rejoice that such candid southern Democratic organs, as the Washington Sentinel and Richmond Enquirer, are rendering efficient aid in the exposure of the political villainy of this Janus-faced northern Democracy. The false and deceptive representations of southern Democratic politicians, in regard to their northern party, will be subjected to the ordeal of facts, and nailed to the counter, as the base and spurious coin which they are.

CTHE Americans of Arkansas have nominated Gen. James Yell for Governor, and Judge W. H. Sulton and Hon. W. D. Ragan for Presidential electors for the State at large.

We will now give them a small portion of the overwhelming mass of evi-

dence which sustains our position. Here is this odious anti-Southern doctrine in the very language of General Cass, himself, the great leader of the northern Democrats. In a speech at Detroit in 1854, he thus defined his position.

"That slavery can exist only by virtue of the law of the place, that there is no provision in the Constitution which carries slavery into any territory where it did not exist at the time of the acquisition; that it can only exist there by virtue of law, passed by the territorial government, and that in our territory EVERY MAN IS FREE—THERE IS NO SLAVE—NO MASTERS."

In a speech in the Senate, about the same time, he reiterated the same doctrine and the Washington Union, the national organ of the Democratic party, commenting on this speech of General Cass said

"In the remarks of Gen. Cass on the subject of slavery, we recognize the sentiments ENTERTAINED BY ALL NORTHERN MEN. As is well remarked by the Detroit Free Press (the organ of Gen. Cass) the sentiments of Gen. Cass are those entertained by Douglas of Illinois, Toucey of Connecticut, Bright of Indiana, and Dodge of Iowa, and if Gen. Cass is to be denounced for their utterance, then they are subject to the same strictures."

What Southern Democrat can doubt, after reading and calmly reflecting upon these testimonies, that the northern Democrats stand opposed to the Southern people carrying their slaves into the territory, until the squatters choose to legalize slavery. And believing thus, will he undertake to say, that this is giving to the South equal rights and a fair and equal chance with the North in the settlement of the territories.

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LOVE SICKNESS.

BY LOVESICK HENRY.

O! list to me Jenny,
You sweet lump of candy!
Love makes me feel dizzy,
Like sugar and brandy;
My vision is reeling—
My brains are all burning—
And the sweet cream of feeling,
Is curdled by learning.
For my heart 'neath my jacket,
Is up and down jumping,
And keeps such a racket,
With its thumping and bumping.

O! show me one smile—'tis my last supplication!
I crave nothing further—'twill be my salvation!

O! Jenny, I'm worsted—
I feel it all over!

I'm done up and bursted—
A broken down lover!

The joys of my bosom

Have cut stick and vanished;

I know'd I should lose 'em,

When my true love you banished;

The world has grown dreary,

In sackcloth of sorrow;

Of life I'm weary,

And I wish that to-morrow,

Would dawn on my grave in that peace-given

valley

Where I'd care not for you nor for Susan nor

Sally.

I know 'tis a sin to—
But I'm born on the notion—

I'll throw myself into

The deep briny ocean

Where the mud-eels and cat-fish

On my body shall riot,

And flounders and flatfish

Select me for diet;

There soundly I'll slumber,

Beneath the rough pillow,

And crabs without number,

Shall crawl o'er my pillow;

But my spirit shall wander thro' gay caral bowers!

And frisk with the mermaids—it shall by the

powers.

SHEEP.—The following is a summary of an article of fifty pages in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London on experiments in fattening sheep:

Consumption of Food.—Sheep of different breeds consume quantities of food in proportion to their respective weights when at any equal age, stage of feeding, &c., that is to say, three sheep weighing 700 lbs each will consume the same quantity of food as two sheep 150 lbs each.

Sheep on good fattening food, such as cake or corn, with chaff or roots—will consume weekly about 44 lbs of cake, 44 lbs of hay, and about 70 lbs of roots, for every 100 lbs of their live weight.

When fed as above, they will consume every week one seventh of their own weight of the dry substance of food; that is, after deducting the moisture it contains.

Rate of Increase.—Sheep well fed and under cover will increase about two per cent. per week upon their weight, that is to say, 100 lbs weight will increase from $\frac{1}{2}$ to two lbs per week.

To increase 100 lbs in live weight, sheep will consume about 21 cwt. of cake or corn, 21 cwt. of hay chaff, and 12 tons of roots.

The increase of a fattening sheep is at the rate of about 1 lb live weight to 8 or 9 lbs of the dry substance consumed.

Live and Dead Weights.—Hoggets or teats (under twelve months) and in a lean or store condition, will contain about one-half their weight carcass, and one-half offal.

Shorn sheep, sufficiently fat for the market, will contain about 50 lbs of carcass in 100 lbs of the unfasted live weight.

Sheep in an ordinary state of fatness yield from 7 lbs to 14 lbs offal or loose fat per head, according to the breed or size; the long wools giving the least, and the short wools the most.

Value of Increase, &c.—The value of the increase of the fattening sheep is less than the cost of food consumed to produce it; the difference is to be charged to the manure.

The value of the total offal is from 4 to 6s per head independently of the wool.

[Mass. Plowman.]

DIED.

At his residence in this County, about the 20th of April, John Smith, in the 93d year of his age.

Mr. Smith was a soldier of the war of 1812 and was distinguished then for his courage and devotion, as he was afterwards; for his kindness of heart and nobleness of feeling. If the world consisted of such men altogether, this couplet would never have been written

"Man's inhumanity to man

Hath made countless millions mourn."

WANT.

Two Thousand Dollars of Kentucky Trust Company for which the best price will be paid on April 17-22.

W. L. NORTHCOTT.

CEMETERY.

BUCKETS Jugs, Churds, Butter Buckets, Sugar Buckets, &c., at reduced prices, call and examine at MARTINS.

DRIED PEACHES.

Twenty bushels of the very best variety of dried peaches all halves at MARTINS.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE!!

Giving full details of the operations of the Allied Armies in the Crimea, &c., illustrated by the fine steel engravings—forming a portrait gallery of war celebrities—a panorama of historical events and characters, catalogued by months, and with a history of each month.

Who will be interested in this important work should subscribe. Published on the 1st of each month, in parts at 25 cents each, containing 32 pages of good paper, large 8vo size and two steel engravings per month, for six months on receipt of \$3. Any person sending us a check for \$3, will receive one copy gratis. Influential parties may realize a very handsome income by acting as agents for above and other publications, catalogued which may be had enclosing two shillings to THE LONDON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., 35 New Street, N. Y.

May 22, '56 36c.

S. D. BRAIN, AGENT.

